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R. D. THOMPSON, ... BUSINESS MANAGER.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

A Good Drug Store

Is a great desideratum in any community, and the citizens of Allegheny may congratulate themselves upon having one in their midst. We refer to the establishment of Messrs. PARK & BRILL, (successors to J. P. Fleming,) No. 77 Federal street, where can at all times be found a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. Their goods are selected with great care, and are warranted to be pure and genuine. Physicians' prescriptions are compounded with the greatest care, and strict attention is paid to light sales. They are also agents for the principal proprietory medicines which they are prepared to sell at wholesale and retail. Country merchants visiting the city to make their purchases, should not overlook the claims of this house. Being but a few doors from the railroad depot, they possess superior facilities for shipping to all points with less expense for drayage than any other similar establishment in the city. We are gratified to observe that the new firm have already created a substantial business, as we are satisfied that they de erve success.

Resident Professors.

A CARD—As it is to the interest of those who own and contemplate purchasing Steinway & Sons' Pianos to know how well they wear and withstand severe and protracted use, we beg to call the attention of the following resident Professors of Music, who have used Steinway's Pianos for years, and who are no less delighted with their durability than their surpassing beauty of tone: Professor de Ham has used steinway for four years; Professor Carrebe has used Steinway for seven years; Professor J Manns has used Steinway for nine years. We also hold letters of a prominent Professor of this city to the Messrs. Steinway stating that he prefers Steinway's to all others, and which we may publish should occasion require it. H. Kleber & Bro., sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

For Sale.

A tract of land of 400 acres, situate in Calhoun county, Western Virginia, in the neighborhood of the celebrated Rathbone Wells, of Wirt county, and a short distance from the Gas Spring, of Calhoun county. Big Root creek runs through the premises, giving a large surface of boring territory. Over eight thousand acres surrounding this tract have been taken up for oil purpose. A well has been sunk within 1½ miles of the property to the depth of 200 feet, giving excellent indications of oil in abundance. For further particulars inquire of John Grazier, 119 Water st., Pittsburgh, or S. W. Owens.

Wanted.

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 56 Water street, or S. Hayden.
Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers. Constant employment given Day & Hayden.

House and Lot for Sale.

In the best location in Allegheny city—house, 7 rooms' lot 20 feet front, 120 feet deep. Garden front and rear. Sandusky street, 5 doors above Water alley. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at No. 240 Liberty st Thompson's Brush and Notion Store.

H. Schild

Will open the Dining Saloon, formerly kept by Schild & Co., to-day, the 17th, at the old stand, No. 65 Wood street, where customers can be supplied as usual with all the delicacies of the season.

Watches,

At Dunseath & Co's, 56 Fifth street.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street, is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.

Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 25 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Shirting.

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's 9 Market street.

Winter Dress Goods.

Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Housekeeping Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street

Mourning Goods.

Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Sheetings.

9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* asserts that "a gentleman whose name has not been mentioned in connection with this office will be offered the position." Who is he?

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, PA.—This institution has gone into operation. C. M. Reed President, James McIlvain, Cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, clerk.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—The address by Bishop Simpson, before Mount Union College, will be on *Monday* instead of Tuesday afternoon next, as heretofore stated.

The Peace Conference.

The Boston *Advertiser* pertinently remarks: "Of all that yet remains secret in the history of the recent conference in Hampton Roads there is nothing that so piques the curiosity, we think, as General Grant's interview with the rebel envoys. Major Eckert had done his errand, but had failed to bring the two parties together and was about to be recalled, when Secretary of State Seward was waiting at Fortress Monroe, when General Grant telegraphed to Mr. Stanton that he was "convinced, in conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions were good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union," and the result was that Mr. Lincoln himself went to Fortress Monroe, and the interview took place. What was it that Stephens or Lee said to General Grant which convinced him that they were ready for unconditional surrender, or were ready for anything but a cessation of hostilities? Did they come to the conference, personally entertaining different views on the vital point at issue from those now given out as the views of the rebel government."

The *Advertiser* is of the opinion that in spite of Davis's incidental, but significant use of the expression, 'the two countries,' and the odd little passage which ensued, nobody can doubt that language was used which led Mr. Blair to suppose that separation must not be insisted upon. That gentleman is well versed in the world to easily be deceived as to the effect of languaged nothing is more unlikely than that he would have agreed to a meeting, had the tone of rebel leaders then been 'independence or thilation,' as it is now."

Our Boston cotemporary thinks "clear enough that whatever was the precprm in which the rebel spokesmen couched their ideas of union, whether more or less explicitly did the conference."

The *Advertiser* concludes as follov

The real key to this apparent codiction, aside from a desire of producin certain moral effect in the South, is contai weasuspect, in what Mr. Seward report to the anxiety of the rebel envoys to "one the question of separation" until afte a ministration, the reduction of armies, and resumption of trade. To secure a peaceful sort they held out the idea of a possibif an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of ical relations. They went to Fortress Monto see if they could seduce the government a declaration of principles which should nothing of itself, but which, by relaxing vigor of popular resolution, should unsettle whole state on which the war for the u is now carried on. Failing to secure these throw off the mask, and call upon the lowers to finish the struggle, whilley have rally for that final struggle, whether grand it impossible to transfer the battlefield, where they are losing, to councilchamber, where they still hope sin something.

MR. F. W. RIED, a New and paper maker, and an avowed free-trader, writes a letter to the New York *Post*, in he concludes as follows:

"I do not object to the reductn the duties on paper, if Congress will ex us from other taxes which foreign manufacturers do not pay. But when it is proposed place the import duty at so low a rate tha duty cannot be collected, and articles used in the manure, added to our internal revenue tax, excise import duty, then that excess is a gra to the foreign manufacturer, and to tixtent discriminates against the home nufacturer and diminishes the revenue e Federal Treasury. I can give you the fs to show that an import duty of tl per cent. is from three to twelve pr cent than the duties which we pay, in varioinds, upon all the paper we make."

So the proposed action of Con would be putting a premium of three to 6 per cent. on foreign paper,—a discrimin to that extent against the home manufac, who with others must pay the national. Has the age of such folly dawned?

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Western officers Dismissed the Service

Payment of the Army.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Pensions Granted in Six Months

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, February 16.

The names of the following Western officers are officially published in the list of dismissals for the week ending February 11: Maj. Wm Purcell, 16th Iowa Vols., to date February 4th, 1865, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave; First Lieut. George H. Rapp, 33d Mo. Vols, to date February 8th, 1865, for absence without leave; Second Lieut, George Querner, 18th Ohio Vols., to date February 8th, 1865, for drunkenness and absence without leave; the following officers of the 27th Iowa Vols., to dat February 6th, 1865, for straggling beyond the nes alone without arms, in violation of orde and good discipline, thereby subjecting thselves to be captured by the enemy, Cptain Charles A. Slocum and First Lieut. Henr F. Tucker. The order of dismissal heretofore sued in the following cases have been confined: Captain Morton, First Missouri Cavar, to date from January 21, 1865, for drunkenne, disorderly and disgraceful conduct in the camp of his regiment; Lieutenant Wm. K. Lewitt, Adjutant Third Wisconsin Cavalry, date November 31st, 1863, has been droopped from the rolls. The orders of dismissal herefore issued in the following cases, have been revoked and they are honorably discharg, to date October 16, 1864: Colonel Edward Bacon, Captain Sylvester Cogswell, Sixth Mhigan Heavy Volunteer Artillery, Captain John C. Pepper, Eighty-Fourth Illinois Vonteers, to date July 19, 1863; Captain Edwin L. Newcomb, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, to date October 20th, 1864.

Capts C. A. Reynolds, Adjutant Quartermaster United States Artillery, has been assigned to duty in the Fifth Division, Quartermaster General's office.

The ads for the payment of the larger portion one army of the Potomac will be ready before end of the week. Paymasters with money to pay of the Sixth Corps will leave today or to-morrow. General Springer yesterday made arrangements to set aside two millions dollars every third day for the payment of thmy. Funds to enable this to be certain lone are now being paid in every day, at thate of two millions per day, by Jay Cook from the proceeds of the 7-30 loan.

Peons signed by twenty-one out of the twer-five Union members of the Indiana State nate, and by forty-one out of the fifty-four Union members of the legislature, have been resented to the President, urging, in the most manner, the appointment of Hon. Hu McCullough as Secretary Fessenden's successor.

Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, two Majs, sixteen Captains, seven First Lieutenants and nine Second Lieutenants, yesterday received commissions in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps.

The number of pension certificates granted from July 1st, 1861, to January 18th, 1865, is 87,451 thousand three hundred and ninety. Onese, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two are to invalid soldiers, and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four are to widows, orphans and mothers, of soldiers deceased. The number of applications rejected during the same period was nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

The discharges on account of disability received last month were three thousand seven hundred and twenty.

From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

English View of American Affairs.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.

The Europa, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived. Her dates are one day later.

American advices per the China of the continuance of the war had an unfavorable effect upon American securities, and imparted a decided improvement to cotton.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—The rebel Loan is unchanged. Cotton advanced ½@¼d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾ for Money; Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 81@83 discount.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The United States Fivetwenties opened at 65 and closed at 62¾.

President Lincoln, in the London *Daily News*, controverts the opinions of a Manchester paper, and urges that although compromise with the slave oligarchy is impossible, it is posible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with separate States, from which the oligarchy of Richmond is losing its usurped power.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ, in London doubts if Blair's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the north is unmistakably tired of the war, and that more national councils are beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the sea coast by the south be an actual advantage in a military point of view by increasing the strength of its inland armies.

The *Index* then points on that friendship may be restored between the North and South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new Union. Under such circumstances war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity.

The *Index* contends that the United States Government is paving the way for such a war. It says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight both. The slow and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision, at least in the case of France.

In the meantime the *Index* bids the friends of the South to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The *Index* also has a rumor which is alleged to be current in political circles of the intention on the part of the British government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest province of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England into war.

The London *Times* editorially finds fault with the legal opinion of Mr. Wm. W. Evarts as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America. It observes that it is true that Mr. Evarts arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transaction ought to be settled according to the real and not nominal value of American currency, but the conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, and is fenced around with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of over three and a half millions of francs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris between the American horse Shepherd and the French horse Express, resulted in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

Paris bourse on the 3d inst. was firmer, the rentes closing at 67f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.—The news received to-day from America per China, indicating a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States securities.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday 5.—Rumbold, the defendant in the pirate Rappahannock case, has been acquitted on all the counts.

Cardinal Wiseman is reported to be rapidly sinking.

ITALY.—Victor Emanuel was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthusiastic reception. The Italian Senate has adjourned *sine die*. A ministerial crisis was reported but it blew over.

Turin was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbances had occurred.

The London Money Market and the funds were quiet, and Consols rather easier. Money is fairly demanded at five per cent. A new loan for peace is spoken of.

Manchester market flat and inactive. Breadstuffs quiet and nominal. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report Flour dull. Wheat flat, with a downward tendency; red Western, 7s 9½@8s 3½; white, 8s@8s. Corn heavy, and declined 6d per quarter.

Provision market steady. Beef firm. Pork nominal and the market bare. Bacon active and advanced 1s. Lard firm and upward, with an advance of 2@3s. Old quoted at 59s@60s. Butter firm, and fine quantities advancing. Sugar steady. Coffee unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet and steady. Rice active. Petroleum quiet at £17 for crude and 23s per gallon for refined.

Bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £140,000. Baring Bros. & Co. reported U. S. 5-20s opened active at a considerable advance on last week's quotations, being quoted at 56, but they closed at 55¾@56.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.—The cotton market is buoyant with an advance of ¼@d on winter grades. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Lard firm. Consols closed at 89⅞@89¼ for money. American stocks; Illinois Central, 81@83; Erie, 81@83.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Local Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham, petitions from citizens of First ward, Pittsburgh, to authorize the School Directors of said ward to levy a tax for bounty purposes.

Also, he subsequently read a bill for the same purpose.

Also, a supplement for the protection of depositors in the Dime Savings Institution, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hopkins, a petition to change the time of holding the borough election in West Brownsville.

Mr. Connell, a further supplement to an act enabling joint tenants and others to develope mineral lands.

Also, a further supplement to an act relating to mechanical and mining corporations.

Mr. Lowrey, a bill enabling the Erie and Wattsburg plank road to extend the road.

The war resolutions were again considered, and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

The House amendment changing the name of the Philadelphia and Youghiopheny Gas and Coal Company to the New York and Youghiogheny, was concurred in.

The resolutions asking for the removal of Major Dodge were considered and passed to a third reading, and laid over.

The House was engaged during the entire morning session in discussing public bills.

The following, only, was passed: Allowing dramatic entertainments by amateurs for the benefit of soldiers to be held without license.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

Pittsburghers at the Capitol—The National Land Grant—Local Legislation—Allegheny Senators—Resolutions on the State of the Country—Removal of Provost Marshal Dodge—Camp Curtin.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1865.

Your correspondent has neglected to mention that among other persons from Western Pennsylvania in Harrisburg last week were Prof. Woods and the Rev. Dr. Howard, of your Western University, and Dr. Loomis, of Allegheny College; each and all of whom were looking out for the interests of the institutions to which they are attached, in connection with the proposed division of the public fund among the principle colleges of the State.

A large number of bills have passed the Senate during the past few days, and although the majority of them were purely local, among them were many upon which there were extended debates. In nearly all these discussions, your Allegheny Senators have participated, and while in all cases their remarks and actions have received the commendation of all who were present at the time, in one instance, at least, they have been lauded by persons outside of the Senate, for a day or two since both Mr. Bigham and Mr. Graham received from the citizens of Oil City, for their exertions in making the new bridge to be constructed over Oil Creek free, handsome and costly ebony canes with chased gold heads, and each containing an appropriate inscription.

The Democratic Senators have a hard row to hoe, and we trust if not the personal firmness and ability of a few of their number they would have great difficulty in responding to the sharp and bitter attacks made upon them from time to other side of the Chamber. One evidence of the misfortune of being in the minority was manifested to-day, the same since, Mr. Buckalew, of the Democratic Senator from Philadelphia, presented a series of resolutions expressive of the desire of the country for peace, and to show that the Republican Senators could not swallow them. This morning the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom they had been referred, reported back to the Senate *the original bill*, but the following resolutions as a substitute:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE WAR AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION.

WHEREAS, The so-called Confederate States have taken up arms against the Government of the United States without any provocation, and for the avowed purpose of asserting and maintaining their independence, and still persist, by armed resistance to the authority of the United States, in endeavoring to overthrow the Government, and

WHEREAS, Our National authorities have declared it was their duty to decline to accept of any terms short of absolute submission to the laws, and the rebel leaders have lately declared that they would lay down their arms on no condition short of independence and a recognition of their right to destroy the Nation, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that while peace, immediate, complete and lasting, is greatly to be desired and earnestly to be labored for, we hold that no peace is practicable or desirable that does not involve the integrity of the Union, the entire submission of the rebel authorities to the Government, with a promise of future obedience to its laws; and that, recognizing domestic slavery as the cause of the rebellion, we hail with delight the recent action of the American Congress, by which the land may be rid of this curse which has made rebellion possible, and the total abandonment of which will make its recurrence impossible.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and members in Congress.

The Democratic Senators, of course, voted against this on the second reading, and will undoubtedly do the same to-morrow when they come up for final passage.

Mr. Kelly's resolution appointing a committee to visit Washington for the purpose of requesting the President to remove Assistant Provost Marshal Dodge, passed by a large majority. The Governor has prepared a report relative to the horrible sufferings of our gallant soldiers at Camp Curtin, and rumor asserts that in this report, which has been sent to Secretary Stanton, he shows conclusively who is responsible for those sufferings. Major Dodge has also been popular here with the mass of those who have been called upon to have official communication with him, although your correspondent cannot coincide with Senator Lowry, that the Major is without heart, because he is a regular officer. He does believe that the exciting public sentiment has prompted the President to send another Provost Marshal here. Until he does, there will be frequent repetitions of the sorrowful complaints with which the last few weeks have been so pregnant.

FROM MEXICO.

SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS.

DR. GWYN GONE TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates to the 11th.

Private letters from Mexico say that Gen. Bazaine has been defeated three times at Oaxaca with heavy loss. On one occasion he found himself almost surrounded by masked batteries, which did fearful execution upon his men. Gen. Dieuz has 12,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery. This force is constantly increasing. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Bazaine was seriously wounded and that 700 of the foreign legion had deserted, most of them going over to the Liberals. The Liberals are increasing in strength, and it is said nor number sixty thousand. They have recovered the entire State of Jalisco; indeed the Empire consists only of Matamoras, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado and the City of Mexico. Authority is maintained in those places only by troops mentionary exceptions of Imperial Mexicans. The Liberals had gained a victory at Soquite.

Gwyn has left Havana for Europe.

EVACUATION OF MOBILE.

COTTON IN THE CITY.

CAIRO, February 16.

The New Orleans *Delta* says: The evacuation of Mobile was begun, and the fact was known to General Granger as early as January 15th.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton were in the city, which General Maury had ordered to be destroyed as soon as our forces took possession of the place, but it is believed the citizens will save it.

The Silver Mines in Utah.

There is no longer doubt of the existence of rich mineral deposits in Utah, notwithstanding Brigham Young uses every effort to keep them hidden from the profane hands of the Gentile world. Meadow Valley, some three hundred miles in a southerly direction from Great Salt Lake City, and about one hundred miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river, contains silver mines of incalculable value, the ore being so rich, it is stated, as to be malleable under the hammer. Assays made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and New York, prove it to be worth more than the famous Washoe lodes.

The valley will soon be on a direct route of travel, for Gen. Connor, keenly alive to the wealth of that section of Utah, has located his great military road from Salt Lake City to Colorado river through it. It is expected that Brigham Young will bring his Mormon followers from Europe up this river hereafter, instead of by the overland route.

FROM SHERMAN.

Rebels Defeated at River's Bridge

Gillesonville, South Carolina, Destroyed

Hardee's Forces Pressed Back

Reports from Richmond Papers.

Sherman's advance at Florence, N. C.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication with Charleston Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.

Major Stolbrand, Chief of Artillery of the 15th Corps of Sherman's army, has arrived here bringing dispatches to the Government. He says Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence. It was General Blair's division which defeated the enemy at River's Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack. A little northward of that point is a flat, high, fertile, productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads and abounding in supplies.

New York, February 16.—The destruction of the town of Gillesonville, South Carolina, was done in retaliation for the murder of a colored Union soldier, formerly a slave.

The *World's* correspondent shows that Howard's corps, in its advance, was obliged to press its way through forty miles of swamps of the most dismal character, against Hardee's army, which they constantly pressed back by vigorous charges. These charges the chivalry could not stand, consequently the losses on either side were small. The whole country was found depopulated with the exception of old and helpless negroes, who were on the verge of starvation.

The first stand made by the rebels was at Salkatchie river, the opposite bank of which they showed themselves in force. Aided by a flank movement, our troops with fixed bayonets charged across the stream, five feet deep, in the face of a heavy fire, and wrested the place from the rebels, who fled in disorder towards Branchville, leaving their guns unspiked. We lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, among the latter Col. Swaine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

A special dispatch from *Evening Bulletin*, dated Washington, February 16th, says: Richmond papers of the 15th indicate that Sherman's advanced cavalry are actually as far north as Florence, the second important railroad junction on the borders of North Carolina. They also announce all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston destroyed, the burning of the bridges on that road having struck the North-eastern railroad, running from Charleston to Florence.

New York, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* special says there are rumors in Washington of favorable military news from North Carolina, in addition to that received last night.

Frauds in Arkansas.

Report of General Herron.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Major General Herron in his report of the recent investigation at Little Rock, in the Department of Arkansas, transmitted to the Senate to-day, indicates his belief in the existence of corruption and speculation, but exonerates General Steele from all blame. In excepting a too complete confidence in the integrity of his staff. He seems to regard the former Quartermaster, Colonel Bowman, Paymaster, of the Missouri Cavalry, as the principal offender. Fines, linenses and bribes for release from guard duty, and the sale of permits are the suspected sources of embezzlement of which the evidence is not very direct. His dismissal by Adjutant General H. H. Hallock, of the 29th Iowa Infantry, is recommended in his stead. General Herron also recommends the removal of Colonel Clark, Provost Marshal, and the appointment of a more energetic man.

It is further stated that the district of Little Rock is controlled by a combination known as McDonald & Co., contractors for supplying Indian goods, which, with the connivance of the Treasury Department by which they bring in immense stocks of goods relieved from the five per cent. tax. The partner in chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the Gulf, will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to Commanding General of Mississippi district.

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ad. Gen.

Late News Items.

An extensive company has been organized in Buffalo for mining salt and lumbering in the Saginaw country, Michigan. They have purchased an extensive tract for that purpose, and the salt is said to be of a superior kind, ninety-five per cent. strong. It costs $1 82 to make a barrel of salt at Syracuse, N. Y., and $1 65 in Michigan; but, by the aid of this company, it is to cost but 93 cents per barrel. Hon. W. G. Fargo seems to be at the head of the company.

The rebel Captain James Yates Beall, who was arrested at Suspension Bridge, near Niagara Falls, on the 16th of last December, has been convicted by a court martial of piracy on Lake Erie, and of being a spy and guerrilla, and General Dix has ordered his execution be hanging, on Saturday next, on Governor's Island. Beall, it will be remembered, was concerned in the seizure of the lake steamers Island Queen and Philo Parsons, in September last. Captain Kennedy, charged with being one of the rebels who attempted to burn down this city, is now being tried before the same military court which convicted Beall.

Preparations are being made by General Pope to protect all kinds of property on the plains and drive the Indians away or compel them to be quiet. The arrangements are complete for the purpose, and will supersede any measures taken by the Government or people of Colorado. Brigadier General Connor probably will have special charge of this duty, and will be backed by a sufficient force to carry it out. A regiment of cavalry, 1,000 strong was to have left Leavenworth yesterday, which will patrol the overland mail route in battalions, and keep it open. Other forces will also be so disposed on the plains as to secure complete protection to property, and chastise all hostile Indians.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Position of Grant's Army.

Latest Operations in North Carolina.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

Further of Sherman's Movements.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CUT.

Importance of Branchville to Rebels.

SPECULATIONS AS TO SHERMAN'S INTENTIONS.

The Enlistment of Slaves.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of February 14, contains the following: All quiet at Petersburg. There has been no movement of importance since yesterday week. The enemy hold their newly-acquired position on Hatcher's Run, and their pickets are thrown out a short distance west of that point. These new lines take in a very extensive piece of woodland, which will prove a great comfort for them. They are building observatories at several points along their linss. With the Yankees, the observatories seem completely to have superseded Prof Lowe and his balloon.

Unofficial intelligence has been received here that a force of the enemy, estimated at 20 000 men, have landed at Newbern. It is believed to be their object to advance at once upon Raleigh, or at least upon our lines of railroads in North Carolina. They are said to have brought with them five locomotives and military railroad iron sufficient to lay forty or fifty miles of track.

Grant visited Newbern some ten days ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is supposed to be part of Thomas command. We must expect to hear of Thomas in many places until such time as his whereabouts is definitely known by a battle.

Newbern is near the mouth of the Neuse river, about one hundred and ten miles south east of Raleigh.

From East Tennessee the report reached us yesterday that Stoneman and Burbridge were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of co-operating with the columns now said to be on foot to invade the State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth.

The *Examiner* says that the statement that Sherman's forces had probably cut the Augusta division of the South Carolina Railroad, at different points west of Branchville, is borne out by late Charleston papers, which state that the Yankees had reached and cut the road at three points, namely, Midway, Blackwell and Bamburg.

Branchville is about midway between the three cities, Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and is the point at which the roads leading to Columbia separate. It is one hundred distance from Charleston to Columbia is one hundred and thirty miles, from Charleston to Augusta one hundred and thirty-seven miles, and from Columbia to Augusta via Branchville, is one hundred and forty-three miles. The distance from Branchville to Charleston is sixty-two miles, from Branchville to Columbia sixty-eight miles, and from Branchville to Augusta ninety-three miles.

Though the enemy have obtained possession of the road between Branchville and Augusta, they had not up to the latest advices struck the line leading from Charleston to Columbia. The possession of the road at Blackville will cut us from Georgia, and all the sections beyond, as long as the Yankees hold it, but Sherman's objective point is, undoubtedly, Branchville. As a strategetic point it is of great value. If Sherman takes it, he cuts out the great railway artery, and General Lee will have to gather his supplies from other quarters than the rich store house of south western Georgia. The capture of Branchville would not cut off Charleston.

There is another line over the North eastern and Charleston and South Carolina Railroad can communicate with Richmond and even with Columbia, but his permanent possession of Branchville would undoubtedly lead to a movement upon Charleston.

As the situation stands at present Sherman is in a critical condition. His base is now on the Savannah river at Speer's Ferry. He has a long line of communication to guard. He may send out a raiding party to destroy Columbia, if possible, and lay waste the surrounding country, but he will scarcely venture to advance further into the interior until he shall have taken or turned Branchville, and even should he be successful at Branchville it is hardly to be expected that he would advance further into the interior in that direction. In the event of such success in that direction movement would be upon Charleston, to secure there a base of operations, and if successful there he might attempt a march through South Carolina, towards Wilmington. His route to Richmond lies naturally through Branchville, Charleston and Wilmington, a long and difficult one, which depends upon success at each of its stages.

The following was received yesterday at the War Department:

CHARLESTON, February 11.—The enemy last evening drove our pickets on James Island. The lines have been re-established to-day. The enemy are still in strong force on the island, but the movement is believed to be a demonstration. There is an increase to-day of vessels off the bar. A barge attack made to-night upon Battery Tompkins, was repulsed.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant General.

Mr. Hunter, of Berkley, on Monday last introduced into the Virginia State Assembly the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when every man capable of bearing arms should be in the military service,

Resolved, That all members of the General Assembly, whose physical condition will allow them, perform active military duties immediately after the adjournment of this body, and continue therein except when engaged in the performance of other public duties incompatible with such service.

Objections were made, and it lies over under the rule.

The *Examiner* has a long financial editorial stating, among other things, that Mr. Trenholm had adopted the policy of issuing no more paper money, and that the Treasury has resorted to the expedient of issuing sums of the gold in its possession to purchase currency with which to carry on the Government.

The *Sentinel* contains an editorial on the several bills which have been introduced in both branches of the Rebel Congress, providing for a voluntary instead of a compulsory enlistment of negroes into the military service. It believes that the volunteer will obviate the principal objections which have been raised to seeking a military resource in that portion of their population, but says a prominent objection that is entertained against the admission of colored troops into the army under any system, grows out of the question of supplies, and proposes to obviate this difficulty by requiring the owners of enlisted slaves to furnish with them twelve months' rations of meat, and six months' rations of breadstuffs.

It says next, as to the production of supplies, some fear that the proposed obstruction of the labor of the country for service in the army, would cause a future scarcity of food, but in many cases it would seem to have a contrary operation. A farmer has five laboring men slaves. He is called away under the present law, and they are left to labor at will, it is unnecessary to say that the only thing they do in full measure is to consume. Suppose the master and two of his slaves remain at home and the others go into the service, it is not too much to say that more will be produced and far less consumed at home than before, while there will be three in the army instead of one. The greater the supposed number of slaves the stronger will be the illustration.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, February 16.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th contains the following: A gentleman who left Petersburg this afternoon at three o'clock, informs us that yesterday he did not hear a single gun. Officers from different portions of the line informed him that the situation is now marked by the most perfect quiet. The fact is, the men on both sides are so busy in devising means to keep from freezing, that they have little if any time to indulge in the exciting occupation of picket firing. The same may be said without variation of the belligerents on the north side of the James.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 8th, says: No official information was received on Tuesday. Reports deemed reliable state that the enemy tapped the South Carolina Railroad yesterday morning in three places: Midway, Blackville and Balburg. A passenger who left Augusta on Monday afternoon, states that the shouting of the enemy could be distinctly heard in the distance as the train passed Williston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina Railroad early on Tuesday morning. A train from Branchville came through safe on Tuesday evening. Passengers report the road cut at Williston, and state the enemy had turned off towards Augusta.

The Columbia *Guardian* thinks all alarming rumors about Sherman should be treated with contempt, and assures its readers there is no cause for fear.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—There has been considerable skirmishing at Sugar Loaf. On Saturday the enemy made three attacks in force, which were handsomely repulsed. During the attack the enemy's whole fleet opened on Hooke's left wing. Our casualties were about twenty men. The same day the Monitor threw shells at Fort Anderson, killing one man and wounding another. All has been quiet since.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article on the rebel public debt, says that the army is hatless, shoeless, naked, hungry and suffering. It recommends the impressment of cotton, tobacco, meat, forage, negroes and treasury bonds. It thinks the currency can be made valuable by liquidating and destroying the present rebel debt.

The *Sentinel* abuses the rebel Congress for not acting with promptness and energy in the present critical state of affairs. The *Examiner* says that the prisoners at St. Louis and Alton are both treated for the Federal authorities, and calls for retaliation; it refers to the case of Burleigh, the Lake Erie pirate, and demands that Davis shall protect him; it says Davis is too tender-hearted to adopt measures of proper severity. An order has been issued offering amnesty to all deserters and absentees who will return to duty within twenty days. Gen. Lee says people have to choose between war and submission, and declares that no amnesty will again be offered.

From South Carolina.

THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE.

GLOOMY VIEWS OF REBEL AFFAIRS

RUMORS OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, February 16.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress* of Jan. 21st, has an editorial stating that a gentleman from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, states that the people of the latter State are the worst whipped set he ever seen or heard of, and look on all as gone, believing Sherman will meet no obstacles. They want the best peace they can get, and want it now.

The same paper, in another article, says Sherman will soon be in possession of Columbia and Raleigh. Grant will say where he is, and keep Lee's army in the vice that has held it so long. Sherman and Schofield and Terry will move on Newbern, which would be the water base. Raleigh the inland base, and with Grant on the James, Sherman will have all transportation cut off, and supplies exhausted, Lee's army would be in a tight place. The people, the paper says, want peace, and the people will stay where they are, here and throughout the State, and will do as they have done in this section. They can't help it—it is the condition of things they could not help.

The people want peace regardless of Jeff. Davis and Abe Lincoln. They want peace and protection for persons and property, and they care very little about boundary lines or who shall be President.

The *Progress* also says, rumors are rife in Richmond of its evacuation at an early date.

From Cairo and Below.

Kirby Smith's Army Scattered.

The Rebel General Price not Dead.

He has been sent to Mexico by Kirby Smith.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN.

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1865.

Late news from Kirby Smith's army say his troops are very much scattered, for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season, in consequence of insufficient subsistence.

Price is reported to have gone to Mexico, on an important confidential mission, under Kirby Smith. Reports of his sickness and death untrue.

Scarcely a boat traverses the river below Memphis but is hailed by rebel deserters, to be taken aboard.

The draft under General Canby's order has not yet commenced operations.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says, probably there will be none within the district of Memphis.

FROM MOBILE.

A NEW REBEL RAM.

THE CITY TO BE GIVEN UP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The *Tribune's* letter from Pascagoula, of the 5th, mentions the appearance of a new rebel ram at Mobile. She is evidently built after the model of the Tennessee.

In compliance with appeals from the citizens, the rebel forces were stationed outside the city. The city will be given up without bombardment. Troops are fast moving out large quantities of cotton, but much is still remaining.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results. Inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Breckinridge and Cataline.

As Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has lately turned up in his old vocation as politician, after an extremely fugitive experience in military command, we can do no less than greet his return to the civil service with a historical salutation, congratulating him, in the first place, that after a painful and unavailing itinerancy of three years, he is again located near a public crib.

In placing his name beside that of LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINE, we do no injustice to the living or the dead. Personal parallels in history are numerous. We recollect no one more more striking than that between the Kentucky and the Roman traitor. We may appear to assign to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, by comparing him with CATALINE, too high a place in the great conspiracy of our times. But we are persuaded that he was designed, by his own ambition, and by the suffrages of his fellow conspirators, to occupy a more conspicuous position in the revolutionary project than he has actually occupied. The first scene of the first act of the tragic drama—the Charleston Convention of '61—shows that BRECKINRIDGE was to have been the hero of the play. The pertinacity of his faction's adherence to him there, even in opposition to the majority of the party which had always shown itself sufficiently compliant with Southern demands, proves that he was not intended for the subordinate post which other influences have assigned to him.

In many respects these two men were different from each other. Their resemblance lies along the line of their political life. Both were men of high mental endowments, of insinuating manners, and of honorable parentage and connections. Both secured public confidence, which they basely betrayed, and both abused the influence of official elevation to the detriment of the State, by suppressing their patriotic impulses, if any such they had, and surrendering themselves to the domination of a selfish ambition. CATALINE had been a member of the dominant party in the Republic and had borne office under the infamous SYLLA. Extensive suspicions, among the people, of his sinister designs caused his defeat in the election for Consul, CICERO being the successful competitor. BRECKINRIDGE'S history embraces a similar series of events. The defeat, in either case, was significant of more than mere popular preferences; it was a condemnatory verdict, and the culprit, in each case, became, at once, a malignant enemy of the successful candidate, and a determined conspirator against the Republic.

Old political associations afforded, in both cases, encouragement to the leading conspirators, and they drew to their interests the same classes of supporters and auxiliaries; some persons of wealth and aristocratic pretensions, a number of Senators, women of influence, many military officers, bankrupts, and large numbers of abandoned characters. We need scarcely name LENTULUS, CITHYGUS and others of Consular dignity, in the one case, or the more familiar Senatorial and military names in the other.

The conspiracy of CATALINE was prepared with great deliberation. The condition of the Republic, as to defense, was well studied. One army was in Spain; the other in a still more remote position. Arms were secretly provided. Civil and military officers were enlisted in the plot. The matter had been ripening during the preceding Consulates of COTTER and TORQUATUS, and was denounced in the Senate, at its maturity, by CICERO. The counterpart to this is still fresh in the memory of our readers in the secession movements of the South, the warlike demonstrations in Charleston Harbor, and the caucuses and malversations with faithless officials at the Capital, just previous to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN.

The details of the two conspiracies embraced similar criminalities in their outset. The assassination of the Consuls, the firing of the capital, the murder of obnoxious Senators, and public robbery were to be the accompaniments of CATALINE'S usurpation of the Government, and these horrors were averted, in both cases, more by the blunders of the conspirators than by seasonable efforts of the Governments, which were long incredulous or indifferent to the impending danger.

When CICERO denounced the Roman traitor, whose confederates were then in arms against their country, the shameless conspirator was present in the Senate, and even attempted a reply to the accusation, so BRECKINRIDGE, deep in treasonable counsels and guilt of the insurgents in arms, held his seat in the Senate of the United States, adding to the atrocity of the traitor the meanness of the spy.

Both these debased and infamous men, after lingering long in their respective capitals, furthering the cause which their associates were advancing elsewhere, with a less deep stain of perfidy, were allowed, with astonishing clemency, to withdraw from the capital, to attach themselves to the legions embattled against the Republic.

The parallel is incomplete. Among his discomfited cohorts, CATALINE died a death too honorable for his crimes. As SALLUST expresses it, he resigned on the battle field the breath that he owed to the executioner.

CAMP CURTIN.—We have recently had our sympathies appealed to in behalf of the freedmen, suffering and dying in the rude camps about Nashville, for want of protection from the inclemency of the weather. These sufferings are incidents of the war, for which the government had made no provision, nor was it expected to do so in advance of the occasion requiring it. But the government is supposed to take care of its defenders—our brave volunteers, who are now responding manfully to the last call of the President for troops. Accounts reach us from Harrisburg that several hundred volunteers are now quartered in Camp Curtin, who are illy provided for against the severity of the weather, and dissatisfaction and complaints are general. It seems that there were no blankets or other comforts provided for the troops, and the result has been that at least two, perhaps more, soldiers have been admitted to the hospital with frozen feet. It has been intimated that were it not for its improper condition there would be now thousands of volunteers in camp where there are only hundreds. Several companies in different parts of the State are only awaiting the improvement of Camp Curtin, that it may be tenable before they ride their hobby, perhaps to be, within its hitherto inhospitable enclosures. Whosoever's duty it may be to receive and care for our volunteers at the rendezvous in Harrisburg, by maintaining Camp Curtin in a proper condition, if they desire to serve the government, should see that it is kept so; if they mean to maintain it as in times past, they could not pursue a course better calculated to discourage enlistments.

STORING PETROLEUM.—The recent calamity in Philadelphia has caused much speculation as to the best and safest means of storing petroleum. Among others, the following plan has been suggested: Let it be enacted that every place of storage for petroleum shall be a lot of ground having a *dry well* in the centre of it, of capacity to contain all the oil which can be stored on the lot. Let the drainage of this lot be so arranged as in case of leakage from any cause the oil may flow to the well, and not to the streets. It is thought that this plan would be the means also of saving some of the oil, as it would not probably burn in a well for the want of air, especially if the well was arched over, leaving openings only for the drains.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—The Boston *Post* thinks "the Pope's encyclical letter will bring to a head, if not to a final conclusion, the vexed question of the temporal power of the Holy Father. With Russia, France and Italy, the two latter the strongholds of the Catholic faith, opposed to such policy, its end is certain, though the time may be postponed. We cannot fail to think that the Church will be more powerful for the change, and the world will be not a little benefitted by it."

The Proposed Change in the United States Judiciary System.

A bill has recently been introduced into Congress, which proposes a radical change in our National Judiciary system. The present organization was established in 1789 by the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution, and it has continued in force without any fundamental change in the judicial scheme to the present time. New districts and circuits have been formed from time to time as our population increased, and the business energies of the country demanded; but the system founded by the legislation of 1789, has, with some unimportant modifications, remained hitherto, unchanged.

The present is an era of reform. In four years we have made the progress of a century. We cannot doubt a *future* for our country more happy, more prosperous, and more glorious than the past. But "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is" referred to the period of 1860, will never again be realized. The English monarchy, restored under CHARLES the II., was not the monarchy of CHARLES the I. The France of LOUIS the XVIII. was not the France of LOUIS the XVI. The radiant glory of the future regenerated United States will not be dimmed by the cloud which obscured the lustre of her first history.

But the experience of our own country has demonstrated in more than one instance that *change* is not always *reform;* and it is incumbent on those who now propose to sweep away national institutions, which are coeval with the Government, and which we have been taught to regard as hardly less sacred than the Constitution, to vindicate with good reasons the proposed revolution. Let us regard the present system, the alleged defects and grievances, (if any,) and the remedy offered. The powers of the judicial department of the Government, as at present constituted, are distributed between the District Courts, the Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. There are ten Circuit Courts, which are sub-divided in districts, at present forty-eight in number. Pennsylvania and New Jersey constitute the third Circuit, divided into the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania, and the District of New Jersey. The District Courts have exclusive cognizance of all civil cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction; all cases of forfeiture and penalties, &c., and concurrently with the Circuit Courts, of all cases in law or equity where the United States are the party suing, and all criminal cases, (except capital). An appeal, or writ of error, lies from the District Court to the Circuit, except in criminal cases. The District Judge holds his office during good behavior.

A Circuit Court, composed of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and the District Judge, is held in each District excepting in a few new districts in which the District Courts are vested with all the powers of Circuit Courts. In addition to the appellate jurisdiction and that exercised concurrently with the District Courts above mentioned, and excepting the exclusive jurisdiction of the District Courts, the Circuit Courts have original cognizance of nearly all cases in law and equity to which the judicial power of the United States is competent. An appeal or writ of error lies from this Court to the Supreme Court in all cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $2,000.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is chiefly appellate, but it is vested with original jurisdiction in cases respecting ambassadors or other public ministers, consuls, &c., and where a State may be a party.

The above is a very imperfect outline of our present judicial system. In its operation it has been found to be simple, expeditious, and, from its plastic character, entirely accommodated to the various institutions of the different States. During the last four years the business of these Courts has increased threefold, and the judicial machinery has been found adequate to the requirements of the country. The administration of justice has been prompt, able and speedy. Before the introduction of the pending bill, we had not heard a single complaint in regard to the general system. Having its origin in the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic, time-honored and hallowed in the traditions and affections of the people, it was supposed to be almost as sacred as the Constitution. Men whose talents and virtues shed a lustre over the history of our Judiciary, have sat in these courts. In the administration the influence of party has undoubtedly been felt, and in some cases with pernicious consequences; but it must be admitted that with rare exceptions, which cannot be imputed to any defect in the system, the Judiciary have maintained a high character for impartiality, ability, integrity and patriotism. The Dred-Scott monster has been struck dead in the same court which gave it life.

It is now proposed to subvert this system, and establish a new one, the principal features of which are as follows: It abolishes the districts and the District Courts, and the present system of Circuit Courts; it creates new Circuit Courts and a Court of Appeals, to be composed of the new Circuit Judges and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Each State shall constitute a Circuit, except New York and Pennsylvania, which are each to be divided into two. The jurisdiction of the present District Courts, and all cases pending, are to be transferred to the Circuit Courts. Appeals or writs of error may be taken to the Court of Appeals in all cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $500, and in all criminal cases. Appeals or writs of error lie to the Supreme Court where the matter in controversy exceeds $100,000. The ten circuits now existing remain unchanged, and it is not proposed to alter the Constitution of the Supreme Court. The bill, if passed, will legislate the District Judges out of office.

This plan presents no perceptible merit. Can any one show a single advantage afforded by the proposed system which is not found in the present one, or is not more easily attainable by modifications not affecting the general scheme of judicial polity now existing? If the Circuit Courts can be spared, why not transfer their functions to the District Courts? If another Appellate Court be deemed necessary, why not constitute such Court with the District Judges of the Circuit and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court? We cannot regard a change in any of these particulars as necessary or desirable; but conceding it to be so, it can be more easily effected on the basis of the present system than by the means proposed by the bill.

The limitation of appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court to cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $100,000 would convert the highest tribunal in the land into a select judicial establishment for millionaires. The poorest suitor in England can reach Westminster Hall, the Court of the Exchequer Chamber, and even the House of Lords; but an American citizen would be compelled to travel an avenue paved with gold to attain that justice which *magna charta* gives speedily, without delay, and freely and purely, without favor or price. A Court open to the rich, and closed against the poor, would be an anomaly in our institutions, and, if not intolerable, would soon degenerate into a corrupt judicial oligarchy.

We cannot look upon the pending project otherwise than as an insidious attempt to legislate away the constitutional tenure of the District Judges. If successful (which we do not fear) it will entirely subvert the principle of permanence in our judiciary system. Courts will be created and abolished to make places for party favorites, or to get rid of Judges supposed to hold opinions adverse to those of the party in power. Such a policy would be fraught with untold mischiefs, and would, in the future, be held up to merited odium and execration. Our present scheme of judicial polity has been tried and approved. If experience should demonstrate that it is defective in any particular, let it be reformed; but let us not lightly embark upon a course of needless experiment. Rather let us hold fast to that which is known to be good.

VIATOR.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—In the debate in the United States Senate, on the question of reducing the duties on printing paper, Senator WADE, of Ohio, said "he believed the argument in favor of reduction of the duty on paper would apply equally well to all other articles. He was opposed to opening American manufactures to foreign competition, believing if this was done the country would be deprived of means of paying the public debt."

This briefly states the whole question. If we are to cease manufacturing and go to buying abroad, we shall be "deprived of the means of paying the public debt." It is a question of finance purely, and there can be no sound legislation that will not afford all the protection that American interests desire.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—The Senate has confirmed the following military promotions:—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, to be Brevet Major General, to date from Jan. 12, 1865; Col. J. B. Howell, to be Brigadier General, to date from Sept. 12, 1891, (since dead;) Col. A. L. Pearson, to be Brevet Brigadier General, to date from Sept. 20, 1881; Lieut. Col. Joan Ewing, 155th Pa. Vols., to be Colonel by Brevet, July 6, 1864; Lt. Col. Jas. Patchell, 102d Pa. Vols., to be Colonel by Brevet, Sept. 19, 1864.

The ladies of Philadelphia have introduced a new custom, likely to be popular. They are sending anonymously to their gentlemen acquaintances small pies and tarts, enveloped in white tissue paper, like wedding cake. What is the meaning of this curious innovation is yet a mystery.

National Land Grant.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The author of an article in your paper of the 14th inst., on "Land Grants," in his zeal for the Farm School, and through a want of knowledge of the whole subject, is seeking to do the greatest possible injury to the agricultural and mechanical interests of Allegheny county, if not of the whole State. No measure before the Legislature is of more importance to our county than this, and the man who exerts his influence against it at this time is, in fact, though perhaps not intentionally, an enemy to the very pursuits he desires to promote.

The act of 1863, granting the "annual interest" of the investments arising from these lands to the Agricultural College, until otherwise ordered, has *not* been repealed. It is *not* true that the friends of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania were mainly instrumental in getting the bill donating the lands through Congress, or, as has been frequently asserted elsewhere, that they "initiated" it. The income of $152,576 of Harvard University is *not* wholly from endowments, as would seem to be implied in the article alluded to, but from *all* sources, including tuition. The income from its vested funds, rents, &c., is but $89,000.

It is *not* the wish of any one to "defeat the object for which this grant was made," nor do the friends of the bill for a division into six parts believe it would have this effect; on the contrary, that it will multiply these advantages many fold by bringing these privileges to the very doors of nearly one-half the young men of our State. Thousands too poor to pay the expenses away from home, will thus be enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of schools, "whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectfully prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal* and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and *professions* of life." An institution of this kind in Pittsburgh will bring these advantages—not pertaining to Agriculture alone, be it remembered—to the homes of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, while those who still prefer to send their sons to Center County, one of the institutions named in the bill, can do so. I call these branches—chemistry, agricultural chemistry, geology, physics, metallurgy, mining, engineering, anatomy, botany, agriculture, horticulture, &c., can be thoroughly taught in an institution in Pittsburgh, having all the facilities for illustration necessary, fifty times as many young men will avail themselves of them as will do so if they are compelled to go to Center County, to an institution admitted by nearly every one who has examined the subject, to be ill-advised, to be a failure, as all such schools combining manual labor with intellectual training have been in our country.

Branches relating to agriculture are not the only ones to be taught. The bill is liberal. Neither is it necessary to have a farm. The art of farming is to be taught as the art of war is taught at West Point. Besides, the curriculum of the Western University has for years been very nearly the same as that of the Agricultural College. That, as Mr. Pugh's last report will show, contemplates with scientific studies, "English Language and Literature," "Modern Languages," "Latin and Greek Languages," and "A Commercial Department." Now, if Connecticut "wisely" gave her share to Yale, will not Pennsylvania as "wisely" give a share to the Western University? If 120,000 acres were sufficient for Brown University, with not 130,000 acres be useful to us? If the Agricultural College has a farm, we have our *manufactures*, equally as essential to the design of the bill.

Besides, the idea of building up an institution in those almost inaccessible mountains to rival Yale and Harvard, in this age of steam cars, is utterly absurd. In cities we now have, and shall ever have our best and largest scientific institutions. There are the means of endowment, the available men distinguished in the several departments of learning, the manufactories, the libraries, the museums; there are the thousands of young men to be educated, many of them poor, but thirsting for knowledge. To these rapidly flowing fountains of knowledge, when established, the sons of our farmers for many miles around our city can daily come, and prepare themselves to be intelligent and successful farmers, able and willing to share these advantages? This is the question now. Pittsburgh has been more than liberal to the rest of the Commonwealth—parts of our State? Shall she be just to herself? Has she not long been guilty of the greatest neglect? Is there a county in nearly every district of our Legislature says Allegheny County should have a part of this grant; will any true Pittsburgher say "No?" If our business men, our mechanics and our farmers now speak,

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your correspondent at Lawrenceville," in Thursday's issue cautions the public against the American Refining and Tanking Company, as offering to dispose of rights and privileges which are prohibited by the ordinances of the Borough of Lawrenceville. The councils of Lawrenceville in legislating to prohibit the erection of refineries and storage of oil in the inhabited districts, wisely permitted them to be manufactured or stored in the suburban district, as the following extract from the ordinance will show:

"*Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations,* to use and occupy, for the purposes aforesaid, any lot of ground lying (except the public streets and highways,) embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the Allegheny River, at Sedgwick's saline street, and running along said street to a point two hundred feet south of Valley street, thence north by a line parallel with and at the same distance from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the borough line, thence along the borough line to the Allegheny river, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

As the property of the American Refining and Tanking Company is on the outer line of the above boundaries, and as the right to refine and tank has been enjoyed by special grant, and unquestioned for more than three years, it is manifest that your correspondent has done the company great but doubtless unintentional injustice.

A. K. & T. CO.

Personal.

Geo. Francis Train lectured at Norristown Pa., on Friday last, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of that town.

Mr. John Varden, one of the oldest citizens of the District of Columbia, and for almost quarter of a century janitor at the National Museum, formerly located in the Patent Office, and subsequently in the Smithsonian Institution, died on Friday morning after a severe illness, during the whole of which he preserved the property under his charge during the late fire at the Smithsonian.

Count Gurrowski was fined twenty dollars in Washington, a few days since, for assaulting a man and attempting to shoot him.

Charles Von Denklage, a native of Prussia who has been in this country not longer than three or four years, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at St. Louis for obtaining money from soldiers' wives under false pretences. According to his own statement, his family and friends occupy positions of dignity and influence in his native country, his father being an ex-Secretary of State under the King of Prussia.

Among the prisoners recently sent to the Albany Penitentiary was George P. Folsom, late Major Paymaster of the United States Army, who was convicted before a military commission of being a defaulter. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $7,000 and upwards, or to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for six months, and upwards of sixty years of age, and it is claimed that soon after entering upon the duties of paymaster, he was robbed of $7,000, that friend of theirs making his loss known he carried it on from time to time until it was discovered. He was then unable to make up the loss.

The addition to material wealth," writes Chief Justice Chase to Hon. Francis Gillett, "made by each emigrant, on the average, set down at $1,000"—a fact for our legislators who are discussing an immigration act.

Judge Eno, who was the successful whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California in 1853, is now in the Sacramento county hospital. He has become intemperate and very poor, and of late has subsisted by begging.

Bridging the Ohio River.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, Senator Cowan moved to reconsider the vote by which authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville.

Mr. Cowan argued that such a structure would interfere with the navigation of the Ohio river, which was of greater importance than any railroad could be. He was opposed to make the spans of this bridge only two hundred and forty feet wide, and it would be found impossible to get steamboats safely through a less width. The bridge at Steubenville was three hundred feet span, and that at Cincinnati was to be one thousand feet span. He was in favor of making the bridge at Louisville like that at Steubenville. He hoped the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and properly amended.

Mr. Powell did not believe the bill, as it stood, would interfere with the navigation of the river.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to reconsider—yeas 18, nays 17. So the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. Cowan moved to amend the bill by striking out "240 feet span," and inserting "340 feet span," which was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed as it stood originally.

THE MODESTY OF GEN. GRANT.—In a speech in the Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Salisbury of Delaware, said he had seen General Grant for the first time that morning on the floor of the Senate, and it seemed to him (Mr. Salisbury) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position—that the man who did not know how to "cut a swell" better than he, ought not to be Lieutenant General. Why, there was not a lieutenant of the Home Guard in the State of Delaware who could not keep up bigger style than this man whom the President has injudiciously selected for Lieutenant General. There was not a lieutenant or provost marshal that Mr. Stanton sent down to keep the people of Delaware from voting, that could not cut a better swell than General Grant. He (Mr. Salisbury) thought this a fit subject for the consideration of the Senate. (Laughter.)

General Intelligence.

An unfortunate Ohioan called at the Cincinnati Police Court on Tuesday, and stated that while he was under the influence of opium, he was robbed of $22,000, which he had in his possession, in trust for his sister.

It is reported that upon a tract of seven hundred acres in Passaic County, New Jersey, paint, oil, coal, and plumbago have been discovered in large quantities.

A party of men in San Francisco have received a letter of marque from President Juarez, of Mexico, to operate against the French. They are going to China to purchase a steamer and commence operations.

Senator Cowan has submitted to the United States Senate the joint resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking that the sum of $713,000, with interest from the 8th of September, 1864, be reimbursed; this sum, as claimed, being the amount advanced to pay volunteer militia in 1863, as promised by the General Government in a telegram from the Secretary of War to Governor Curtin.

A misunderstanding occurred in the Indiana State Senate on Tuesday between the Democratic members and Mr. Whittlesey, principal Secretary, who is a Democrat, in regard to the date of the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment, which induced that gentleman to tender his resignation. This was a little more than said members bargained for. The Union members sustained the Secretary.

Delaware, with a population of a little over 112,000, has furnished the army since the war commenced, men or commutation to the number of 11,000, or over one-tenth of her entire population. Besides, about 3,000 of her sons have joined the army in other States.

A cotton gin recently put up in Burlington, Kansas, in one week ginned out of one lot five thousand pounds of seed cotton, the yield of which was one pound of lint to three and one-quarter pounds seed. It is represented as being an excellent quality, and such as would readily pass for first samples in the South, known as middling or upland cotton.

The new gun metal, recently invented in Austria, is thus described by a distinguished metallurgist: The new alloy, which has received the name of "sterrometal," from a Greek word signifying tough or firm, is composed of copper speiter, iron, and tin, in proportions that may be slightly varied without much affecting the result. In color it resembles brass rather than gun metal; it is very close in its grain and free from porosity. It is possessed of considerable malleability and will take a very fine polish. Several eminent Vienna engineers have tried it for the cylinders of hydraulic presses with great success. The writer gives it as his opinion that the days of wrought iron are numbered, and that its place will soon be supplied by steel in some form or other.

The editor of the Peru, Illinois, *Herald* has been presented with a sample of this season's cotton, raised in Illinois. The fiber, he says, is as fine as that raised further South. The owner of the plantation, from which this sample was taken, has 200 acres under cultivation, which will average one bale per acre, and at the present price per pound, he will make clear of all expenses one hundred thousand dollars. From this experiment, who will say that eventually the southern part of Illinois will not yield large quantities of this indispensible agricultural product, and at a profit equaling any other crop? It is found by experiment, this season, that the cost of the cultivation of cotton does not exceed that of corn or other staple agricultural products.

A self-cancelling postage stamp has been invented. Instead of moistening the back of these stamps, the face being gummed, is dampened and placed on the letter as usual, when such an impression is made on the face of the letter as renders their removal impossible. If by any means the stamp is taken off, it must be destroyed, while the impression is left plainly upon the letter. The self-canceling operation will save a vast amount of time and labor in our post offices, and its use, especially against being reused or picked off by thieves. The main point of inquiry now appears to be, whether the light and delicate stamps will be found able to resist the action of heat in warm weather, and be as completely portable as the present used. Besides in folding them they would not adhere to each other, or break so as to disfigure the vignette.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme District Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of Chris. Hogan and Dugan, detective office's, arrested for complicity in the robbery of Paymaster Malone, last summer, and since imprisoned in the old Capitol. The Court ruled that the President may suspend the *habeas corpus* in any specific case during the rebellion. Judge Olin says: "To hold that the President cannot do this would be to admit that he abjured their allegiance to the Government and organized an armed rebellion for its dismemberment and overthrow, that the only legal power to which they could look for relief upon the President was to act as an assistant of the United States Marshal heading a *posse* to execute the attached legal process, would seem to require neither comment or answer." The case is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

"Father Sawyer," of Swanzey, N. H., died a few days since, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a member of seven State Legislatures. He has left an excellent record as a successful business man and upright citizen. He boasted, with pardonable pride, that his father was a soldier under Washington, and that he had six grandsons in the national armies under Grant and Sherman.

A New Orleans letter says:—The promotion of General Lee to Generalissimo has filled the country here with new hope. They need it; they have been dispirited enough of late. Is the general impression, even among the most sanguine of them, that the Confederacy is in a bad fix in these places. They are finally and "aid and comfort" in different ways.

The life of Mr. Jacob Little, the famous veteran Wall street operator, is dispaired of. He had gradually contracted his business lately in his old age, because of failing health, but still continued in the harness until he was forced to succumb a few days since.

A New York letter says: "The news from France that two iron-clads, in the rebel interest, have recently left Bordeaux, with a view of making a hostile demonstration on New York, is important, but there are not many persons who will acknowledge a belief in the truth, though it comes to us from different sources, and on authority that is usually loyal. If the strangers do come, however, it is not probable that they will be able to shell us as easily as they think. At any rate, it is almost certain that anybody is alarmed. And if any of our rich men are getting ready to hand over their proportion of the contributions which these "Hams" are to impose upon us, it is impossible to ascertain their names.

The Huntingdon (Ind.) *Monitor* says: "An enterprise, in the shape of a railroad store, is being talked of by some of our enterprising citizens, and we believe preliminary steps have already been taken in the matter. It is the intention to have a commodious car, to hold, say, three or four thousand dollars' worth of goods, which four persons will be employed in order to sell out and renew their stock once a month. The railroad stores will stop at the principal towns along the road and stay so long as the rush lasts."

The Conservatives in the Kentucky Legislature have held a caucus and decided to vote in a body against the Constitutional Amendment. The Radicals have also caucused, and decided to vote in a body the other way. Gov. Bramlette's recommendation seems to have had but little effect on the Conservatives.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

During the year 1864 the Bedford Railroad, with all its franchises, was purchased by and consolidated with the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company at a cost of $70,000, whereby the line was extended from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon to the town of Bedford. This movement, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, derives importance from the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the certainty that the line of that work will forthwith be put under contract and built from Bedford to Connellsville, and so the route from Huntingdon to Pittsburgh, via Broad Top Bedford and Connellsville, may be run as a through line the moment that the new link shall have been completed. By this arrangement the western division of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will be rendered available and lucrative as soon as built, without waiting for the building of the eastern division. This connection will largely enhance the value and importance of the Broad Top Railroad. At present its trade is limited by the difficulty of obtaining transportation for its coal, to obviate which six hundred new eight-wheeled cars have been ordered. The Pennsylvania and Southern Railroads for the Broad Top coal trade to Port Richmond, and the Broad Top company is to increase its motive power and facilities in proportion. Fifty cars are also being built for the canal coal trade east from Huntingdon, and the enlargement of the canal, which is now in progress, will be finished by the spring of 1866. The iron mines along the line of the Broad Top road have been opened, sidings built for the shipment of ore, and many improvements made at the Broad Top coal mines. Altogether the prospects of this work seem very fair.

Missouri State Credit.

In the Senate of Missouri the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Norris, were adopted:

WHEREAS, the present unsettled condition of our State in consequence of the present rebellion, has made it necessary to call out most of our loyal militia to defend our cities from the invasion of rebel armies, bushwhackers and guerrillas, thereby rendering it impossible for us to pay the aforesaid militia, and also pay the interest on our State indebtedness; and

WHEREAS, We desire to give assurance to our creditors and to the world, that we are determined to pay every dollar of our indebtedness, as soon as possible; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of Missouri, as follows: That the State Convention now in session at St. Louis, be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of providing, by amendment to the Constitution of our State, for a fund for the payment of the interest and gradual extinguishment of the payment of our State bonds; the said tax to continue until all the debts of our State are fully paid.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish the President of the Convention with a copy of the aforesaid preamble and resolution, with the request that he lay the same before that body.

The Final Campaign.

All the signs of the times combine to show that the present is the final campaign against the great rebellion. The success of our armies and navies, the spirit of our soldiers, the opinions of our officers, the divisions, demoralization and financial difficulties of the enemy, assure us that the triumph of justice, liberty and peace is at hand.

Every energy should now be directed to prepare our armies for the last deperate struggle; for the rebellion will die, as it has lived, in blood. Especially should those noble patriots who shall be called to offer their blood on the altar of liberty, be prepared, so far as we can prepare them, for this solemn service, by Christian instruction and earnest prayer. And when they fall, every succor that the love of country can afford, should be at hand for their relief; nor should any soldier be allowed to die without having the hope of eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ presented to him, and without prayer to God for mercy in his name. This duty the delegates of the Christian Commission perform.

In one hundred and forty chapel tents our soldiers now assemble daily to read the publications furnished by that Commission, or to write letters to loved ones at home, and every night in the week, and three times on sabbath, most of them being crowded with earnest worshippers, many of whom rise to ask prayer, and profess their design to lead Christian lives. Sixty additional tents are urgently demanded. The leading preachers of our cities are offering their services, and with one voice attest the presence of the spirit of God in these assemblies.

The Spring campaign has already opened. The delegates of the Commission are even now nursing the wounded from Dabney's Mill and Hatcher's Run; and at any moment we must be prepared for a general engagement, and an outlay of a hundred thousand dollars for battle field stores.

In this emergency the treasury is empty. The Christian Commission has no funds in bank, no investments of capital. Its only reliance has ever been faith in God and in God's people. This is God's work. He will provide the means for it. Every Christian is His agent. To such we now appeal for immediate help.

Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address meetings in his own locality, tell what he has seen and heard in the army, and receive and forward the offerings of Christian patriotism?

To the Ladies' Aid Societies and Christian Commissions we confidently appeal, that they immediately set about soliciting individual subscriptions from their friends, which are waiting to make up large sums, forward them as fast as received. If any information is desired, write to 11 Bank street, Philadelphia.

Mother, wife, would you wish your loved one to die on the field, without any to receive his last message for you, or to direct him to faith and offer a prayer for his departing soul?

Will ministers unite in holding Christian Commission meetings in their respective towns, with a view to the visits of our agents, and allow every member of their congregations the privilege of contributing to this noble work?

Forward the amount as soon as possible to the most convenient Branch of the Christian Commission, viz: Philadelphia, Geo. H. Patterson, at the Western Bank of Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
11 Bank street, Philad'a.

Last Moments of Senator Hicks.

The Baltimore *Clipper* gives the following description of the last moments of Senator Hicks' On Friday morning last, after a night of unusually refreshing sleep, he was suddenly stricken by paralysis, just as he was in the act of rising. From that time, until within a few hours of his decease, he remained speechless, but entirely conscious and intelligent, seeming to take an interest in everything addressed to him, and fully realizing his near approach to the close of life. Towards his intimate friends, who called to see him, he exhibited deep emotion.

Such was peculiarly the case when visited by the President of the United States, who, on being apprised of his condition, hastened to manifest his high appreciation of the patriot and statesman. As he came mournfully to the bedside of the man who had stood by him with strength and courage in the hour of trial, his generous heart was deeply moved by the consciousness that he was about to lose one of his truest counsellors, and his country one of its most devoted friends. The scene did honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, who had thus turned aside from the sternest cares of State, to pay the homage of grateful affection to a faithful coadjutor, around whom the shadows of death were falling, and who, while passing away, was moved by emotion and tears his deep solicitude for the salvation of his country.

The visits of the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Governor Thomas, Hon. Mr. Webster, Col. John M. Powell, of Miss., and other distinguished friends were met by the signs of tenderness and affection on the part of the dying Senator.

To all who came near him, in the spirit of friendship and sympathy, he manifested even in these moments those generous qualities that had opened his way to success in public life, which had brightened his path through the varied scenes of an eventful career, and adorned with gentle light his dying bed. But the most touching and interesting feature of the closing scene was witnessed in the interview by the clergyman, who received in his intercourse with his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Nadel, to whom he intimated his earnest desire for immediate baptism, his readiness for the approaching change, inable to speak, he signified his cheerful submission to the will of an all-wise Providence, by firmly and positively lifting his right hand, when asked if he felt prepared for the closing scene. In the lifting of that hand there was an eloquence that no tongue could equal; and to that mute and solemn attestation of the perfect rest of his life, to that silent, touching symbol of his peace with God, every friend, and the tribute of a generous fear. It has seldom, if ever, been the privilege of man to witness a more quiet, peaceful and majestic death-bed. It was marked by that modest intrepidity, firmness, self-possession, gentleness of heart, and tenderness of affection, which were the characteristics of the life of the deceased.

Fires in London, and How They Happen

It appears that the annual number of fires, great and small, in London, average about 12,000. Of these, one-half consists of chimneys on fire, about 1,600 are trifling cases not requiring the aid of firemen. During 1864 the services of the Fire Brigade were required at 1,715 fires. Of these 101 were false alarms, 127 were chimney alarms, and 1,487 were fires within the official definition of the accident. But these again are subdivided, and the cases of total destruction or serious damage were 402; those of slight damage were 1,085. The total for 1864 exceeds that of 1863 by 54, and that of 1862 by 104. The average for the last thirty-one years the increase is 666. It appears that the fires in London increase in an undue ratio to the increase of houses and population. In the last twenty-five years the population of London has increased at the rate of fifty-five per cent, and the annual fires by one hundred per cent, but the annual number of fires has more than doubled during the same period. The number of London fires used to double every 25 years, but since 1840 it has taken twenty-two years to produce the like result. The vast majority of the houses are built of brick, and stone being largely reserved principally for the public buildings. They are not nearly so conveniently arranged inside as ours are, and gas is but sparingly used in them. The chief cause of fires in houses is the system in use for warming the interior. Every room has its own flue and chimney, and when many persons live in a house it frequently happens that six or seven fires will be burning at the same time. In the old parts of city the streets are so narrow that fires are dangerous the danger. But the bituminous coal which is everywhere used burns rapidly with a great heat, and sends a vast quantities of soot in the chimneys; a spark is often sufficient to set this deposit on fire. Another source of accident is the very general use of oil lamps, in which explosive substances like paraffine are burned. And domestic servants use tallow candles in the kitchen and in their bedrooms; and as a class they are careless and frequently intemperate.

The net proceeds of the amateur theatrical festival in Cincinnati, for the benefit of soldiers' families, was $5,227 90.

DIED:

CUNNINGHAM—On Thursday morning, February 16th, at half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. A. G. CUNNINGHAM, in the 58th year of his age, of consumption.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son in-law, John Munhall, Peebles township, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, No. 104 Grant street, at 9 o'clock same morning. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—U. S. Commissioner Sproull yesterday had two residents of Westmoreland county, named Patrick Dunn and Philip Singerbach, before him on charges of perjury. It appears that in December last, Dunn visited the office of Captain Coulter, Provost Marshal of the 21st District, and applied for exemption on the ground of alienage. The proper papers were made out and sworn to, and everything being satisfactory to the Provost Marshal, Dunn's name was erased from the rolls. A German named Jacob Keller, who accompanied Dunn, seeing what an easy matter it was to be relieved of the draft, concluded that he would try it, and accordingly applied to Capt. Coulter. The Captain asked him if he had ever voted, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, told him that he was not entitled to exemption. Jacob was greatly chagrined at the Captain's decision, and informed him that if he exempted Dunn he should perform the same operation for him, as they had both been naturalized in Allegheny county upon the same day. Upon inquiry, the Captain ascertained that Dunn had imposed upon him, when he ordered his arrest.

Singerbach, the other party, was exempted about a year ago for alienage, but becoming interested in the late Presidential election, visited the polls of Derry township, where he resides, when he produced his naturalization papers and voted. He afterward applied for exemption, and swore that he was an alien, which led to his arrest. Owing to the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution the defendants were committed, in default of bail, for a further hearing on Monday.

THE LIBRARY HALL.—This project seems to command universal favor. The subscriptions yesterday amounted to $55,000, with only fifty-seven names yet on the books. Nearly everyone yet applied to has responded with a subscription. There is no doubt now that the Hall can be built, in some shape, but it will need the aid of every person who is able to subscribe *even one ten dollar share*, if we are to have a building worthy of the purposes to which it is to be devoted, and fully up to the requirements of the age. Additional committees have been appointed and the city will be thoroughly canvassed. Where shall it be located? Lots on Smithfield, Fourth, Sixth, Liberty, Penn and we believe Fifth street, have been spoken of. A lot less than eighty or one hundred feet by one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet, will hardly be capacious enough. The stores below ought to be of good size, and the library and reading rooms above them ample. The lecture and concert hall should be of the most approved modern construction, and capable of seating double as many as either of our present halls will contain. The exterior of the whole should be elegant, and in keeping with the uses of the interior—not gaudy or too profuse in ornamentation, but graceful in its proportions and pleasing in details. We hope to see the structure rise in due time to be an object of pride and pleasure to our citizens, and an honor to all who shall have contributed of their means to its erection.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.—A case involving a large amount of money was tried yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Mellen on the bench. It was an action of breach of contract brought by J. D. Baldwin and Thomas Burchfield against Samuel Bradley, of Allegheny City. The plaintiffs allege that an agreement was made on the 14th day of March, 1861, between Samuel Bradley on the one part, and J. D. Baldwin and Thomas J. Burchfield on the other, by which it was agreed that Mr. Bradley was to deliver to Baldwin & Burchfield 100,000 yards of light blue army kerseys, indigo dyed, of a certain weight to the yard, and to be of the army standards. The goods to be delivered at the rate of three thousand per week until the whole amount was delivered. The price of the goods was fixed at $1 12½ per yard, and it was stipulated in the articles of agreement that, if at any time, J. D. Baldwin & Co., should be unable to receive or pay for the goods in the manner prescribed, he Bradley, might declare the articles null and void. It is alleged on the part of Baldwin and Burchfield, the plaintiffs, that the defendant, Bradley, did not deliver the kerseys according to contract, hence the present suit for damages, which are laid at the sum of $35,000. Hamilton and Acheson appeared for the plaintiffs, and W. H. Lowrie and James A. Lowrie for the defendants. Case not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.—In the District Court, Judge Williams on the bench, the case of Walker Reed vs. Mary Wilson, et al, has just been decided. This was an action of ejectment brought by plaintiff to gain possession of one-sixth of one hundred acres of land in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, formerly owned by John Reed, deceased, brother of plaintiff, who died without issue. Defendants produced John Reed's will, bequeathing the estate to them. Plaintiff alleged that deceased was incompetent to make a will, being of weak or imbecile mind, and that his lawful heirsare his six brothers and sisters, of whom plaintiff is one. Many witnesses were called by plaintiff to prove that John Reed was incapable of transacting his own business, or of disposing of property by will. As evidence of this, witnesses swore that he was in the habit of talking to himself, and to domestic animals, as though they were human beings; could not converse correctly on any subject; would not work, and transacted no kind of business. On the other side, it was in evidence that John Reed could and did transact his own business; could drive a hard bargain; did not talk to himself, and was a good worker. The preponderance of testimony seemed to be on the side of the defense, and the jury found for defendants, Lucas & Purviance for plaintiff; Marshall & Kuhn for defense.

A HORSE CASE.—A case was being tried yesterday before Judge Williams, of the District Court, of some interest to farmers. It seems that John A. Connor, of Plum township, is charged by a Mr. Ewer with being the owner of a vicious horse, which, it is alleged, broke into the enclosure of Ewer and inflicted damages upon a valuable mare, with foal, from which she died. On the part of the defense it was proved that the horse was not a vicious animal, but a most peaceable, docile animal, and that his only fault was that he would jump fences. There is no dispute as to the death of the mare at the heels of the horse, but whether malice aforethought can be proved against the animal to the satisfaction of the jury, will be best known by their verdict. T. B. Hamilton for plaintiff, and Thos. Howard for defendant.

FOR THE FRONT.—A company of one hundred stout, healthy-looking men, from New Castle, under command of Captain Rohebacher and Lieutenant Mapes, arrived in the city yesterday, and proceeded to Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company before leaving purchased a handsome regulation sword, which they presented to Captain Rohebacher. The presentation ceremony took place at the depot, and was a very interesting affair, the response of Captain Rohebacher being quite happy and appropriate. The officers of the company have seen service, and are therefore qualified to command.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—At a late joint meeting of three Presbyterian Synods, Rev. Jos. Andrews was appointed agent in Steubenville Presbytery in room of Rev. J. W. Martin, resigned; Rev. J. H. McConnell in Cleveland Presbytery; Rev. J. A. Bailey in the Presbytery of the Lakes, in room of Rev. H. H. Thompson, who expects to remove to the bounds of another Presbytery. Rev. J. D. Glenn was appointed to canvass the country congregations of Allegheny Presbytery. Rev. D. W. Collins was appointed to canvass Mercer Presbytery.

RE-ISSUES OF PATENTS.—During the week ending January 31st, patents were granted and re-issued to Pittsburghers, as follows: To Isaac Myers and Marshall D. Wellman, of Pittsburgh, for a cotton seed planter; re-issue to John Davis, of Allegheny City, for improvement in car-brakes for railroads; re-issue to Joseph F. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in valve gear; also, re-issue to same, for improvement in carding machines.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.—A jewelry store, including a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, and all the fixtures pertaining to a store, including tools and materials. Call on, or address S. Levein, No. 191 Smithfield street near Seventh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed and warranted entirely satisfactory. 1916-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, is in all cases attended with danger: but the use of Ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 YEARS of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Base of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, via:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:40 a. m.		6:20 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie.....8:50 a.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny for N. Brighton For N. Castle. For Steubenville
9:00 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 3:50 p. m.
12:00 m.
4:30 p. m.
5:40 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 4:45 p. m. C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.

GEO. LaROKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny city.
oc29 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the train will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh	Arrives at Pittsburgh
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m
Express "	3:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m	6:55 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m

Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport.....1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent, ans0 W. R. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Blossburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M. stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg direct connections are made for the Baltimore, Washington and New York, at Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily except Sunday, at 11:30 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m. returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fast Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:03 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	11:05 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	8:10 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:55 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	8:35 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.	

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets.

THOS. S. CLARKE..... M. TRAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

de7-1y

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. ja7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Pile, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets se9 PITTSBURGH, PA

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the popular actor, Mr. COULDOCK, who will personate two of his best characters, Antoine De Varnet and Peter Probity. Miss COULDOCK will appear as the Widow and Grace.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Harry Plaskett's beautiful drama written expressly for Mr. C. W. Couldock, entitled

The Advocate; or, The Last Cause.

To conclude with the original domestic drama by H. T. Craven, entitled

The Chimney Corner.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Libertystreet.

Immense success of

Mrs. FRANK DREW.

Great triumph of

Mr. W. J. THOMPSON,

and his dogs Hector and Carlo.

Intense furore created by

Mr. J. C. CLOUD,

In the thrilling drama of the

Felon's Death.

GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

To-night the great Double Company and
MISS JULIA CHRISTINE,
And the wonderful
KINCADE FAMILY,
The beautiful
Miss ADELAIDE NIXON,
Also, the beautiful Premier Danseuse,
Miss EVELINE LEHMAN,
AND
THIRTY OTHER ARTISTES!
In a magnificent bill. Concluding with the
BOYS AND GIRLS OF ENNISKILLEN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, a great Bill.

MASONIC HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15th,

And three following nights.

Artemus Ward among the Mormons,

And Overland Trip from California and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People. All of which will be conversationally described by the great Humorist,

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. Office open for the sale of tickets on the day of exhibition, from 10 until 4 o'clock.

Matinee on Saturday, at 2½ p. m. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the Hall. fe10-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe23-1y

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	AUGERS,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja26-3m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
BLANK AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. oct

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no8

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to No. 77 and 79 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire establishment, fitting and machinery of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

OTTO KREBS.

SEWING MACHINES,

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the FANCY. Price only $25. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 115 Third street, opposite Monongahela House.

S. B. BARNES,
Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET PITTSBURGH,
AGENT FOR GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

RESTAURANTS.

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets,

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

oct-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.

PRODUCE—

2,500 bushels Dried Apples.
200 bbls. prime Beans.
40 do. kiln dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
18 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 bbls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
2 do. Eggs.
1,000 Premium A Bags. In store and for sale by
ja6 GRAFF & REITER, No. 97 Wood st.

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STEB

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal. no25-1y

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny City, Pa. no17-6m

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. A FRENCH MERINOS, worth $5 00, for $2 00. SUPERFINE WOOL DE LAINES, worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 00, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK PLAID SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Market and Fifth.

ja17-1m

DRY GOODS

MUST BE CLOSED OUT,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

WINTER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
WINTER SHAWLS,
WINTER CLOAKS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
HOOP SKIRTS.

Having determined to close out my present stock of Goods, the price of everything has been reduced.

SOME GOODS BELOW COST,

and will continue to sell at this rate for THIRTY DAYS. Call and see. fe1

GREAT BARGAINS

IN NEW

DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ALL BEST PRINTS 31 cents.

FAST COLORS at 25 cents.

BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.

BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.

fe6

THE VERY LATEST

AND

Lowest Prices for

Dimity Bands, Cambric Edging,
Hamburg Trimming and Skirting,
Point Lace Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs and Capes,
Linen Handkerchiefs in all grades,
Linen Cuffs and Collars,
Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Thread and Point Rerbes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets, Comets, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Stockings and Gloves, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, and other desirable goods

AT RETAIL.

KID GLOVES, in white and light colors, for evening, just opened.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs,

Well stocked with a general variety of Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street.

fe6

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,

AT WHOLESALE,

HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,

62 WOOD STREET,
Corner of Fourth.

ja21

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.

CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.

no29

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

In full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 20, 22 and 24 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side,
de18-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE—

In the center of the town, at Smith's Ferry, 100 feet by 150 with an oil well 5.0 feet deep, and sheds, &c., and three good dwellings, for the extraordinary low price of $1,600 cash. Inquire of

N. NELSON,
fe15 on Fifth near Grant street.

FOR RENT.—IN THE FLOURISHing village of Bellevernon, on the Monongahela river, in Fayette county, the well known

MANSION HOUSE

of the late Solomon Speer. The premises are beautifully situated near the school, and well calculated for for many years. The patronage of the town alone is sufficient to guarantee it as a sure enterprise. The house contains 14 apartments in good order, and a well of water is at the door; a good garden with fruit trees, and everything necessary to render it a desirable property. The stabling is new, and sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty horses. This for certain. address

L. M. SPEER,
fe14 Bellevernon, Pa.

A NEAT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situate on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the residence of Saml. McClurkan, Esq. Lot 20 feet front by 150 feet deep. Apply to

R. McLAIN & CO.
fe11

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Consisting of two neat 2½ story dwellings, furnished in good style, and one frame dwelling, on corner of Ross an; Fourth sts. Apply to

R. McLAIN & CO.
fe11

VALUABLE OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES on the Muskingum River, near McConnellsville. Supposed to be one of the best tracts of Oil Land in the Muskingum Valley. For particulars, inquire of

ROBERT WRAY, Jr.,
fe9-9t No. 4 Hand street.

FOR SALE.—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Between 5 and 6 acres of land, well improved, having a front of 360 feet, bounded on the south-west by Bedfordstone alley, and on the north-east by Mr. Mary's avenue, near the picket, on which there is erected a large and commodious frame dwelling, with the necessary out-building, and excellent water. This location is healthful, and commands one of the most beautiful views around the city and susceptible of the finest improvements. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. A. BATES,
fe14 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 7 in Cassell's plan. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Gondrich street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or

TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.

STEEL & BAILEY,
fe1 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Fifth ward of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, and bounded on the plan of lots laid out by the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the corner of Penn street and property of Bishop O'Connor, running along said coal road to lot No. 93 in the plan aforesaid; thence along said lot No. 93 to a street parallel with said road; thence along said street to property of said Duncan; thence along said property to Penn street aforesaid; thence along said Penn street to the place of beginning. Being the same lot conveyed to Abram S. Reigle, by his deed dated August 9th, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in said county, in Deed Book vol. 94 page 224, granted and conveyed by the said Reigle to Foster.

Terms made known the day of sale.

AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweinfurt, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Administrator.
ja31-10t

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, with the addition of No. 5 Pennsylvania Avenue, all three front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to

C. W. GILL,
No. 69 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street.

FOR SALE—

THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, adjoining the Allegheny First Ward Market House, two stories high, with finished attic, first-story basement. For price and terms inquire of

R. S. SMITH,
ja27-tf at the office of the Union Banking Co.

FOR SALE—

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock

of the

DRUG STORE,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade is profitable. The retail sales of 1864 exceeded $6,000. To a party with $3,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.

Reasons given on the premises.

JAMES McCAGUE.
ja10 tf

FOR SALE—

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, situated on South avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 37 feet front by 150 feet deep. Will be sold cheap. For shrubbery and shade trees, Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c., enquire on the premises.

R. M. BOLES.
ja24-tf

TO LET—

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of

R. H. KING,
ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE

Six five acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orch

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

Gold,
New York Sight Drafts,
Sight Drafts,
Certificates of Deposit,
Coupons,
Compound Interest Notes,
Certificates,
Bank Notes,
Exchange on Philadelphia,
Exchange on New York,
Exchange on Boston,
Exchange on Cincinnati,
Exchange on Chicago,
Exchange on St. Louis,
Exchange on Louisville,
Exchange on Baltimore,
Exchange on Washington City,
Exchange on Wheeling,
Exchange on Parkersburg,
Exchange on Cleveland,
Exchange on Columbus,
Exchange on Zanesville